2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION

104 194 THE Balinese language is a difficult one to pronounce properly; it abounds in subtle sounds — two sorts of *d*'s, *t*'s, *a*'s, *e*'s, etc. At present there is an officially recognized system, taught in Balinese schools, for the spelling of Balinese words in Latin characters. However, for English-speaking readers this system would be confusing and a few of these rules of spelling have been modified here for the sake of convenience.

In general all consonants are pronounced as in English. The Dutch *dj* which sounds like *j* in " jam " and the *tj* with a sound of *ch* as in " church " have been retained because they are nearer the Balinese pronunciation of these sounds and in order not to further confuse those accustomed to the Dutch spelling; *j* has been changed to y as in *wayang*, which is in Bali spelled *wajang*; *nj* is changed to *ny* — *i.e.*, *njepí: nyepí* — pronounced as in " canyon." The *ng* sound typical of Malay languages should be pronounced as one sound, as in "'ringing" — *peng'iwa* and not *pen'giwa*.

All vowels are pronounced as in Spanish or Italian: a as in " artistic," *i* as in " miss," o as in " photo "; e, however, is short and hardly pronounced unless accented, *é*, *è*, when it is as in " egg " or " eight." The most important modification of the Dutch spelling is that oe has been changed to u, pronounced as in " bull " or like the oo in " fool." This is to be remembered especially in connection with geographical names as they appear in Dutch maps; for example, Kloengkoeng, Oeboed, spelled here Klungkung, Ubud.

Always in a word ending in a, this letter has a sound rather like the last a in " America," or as in " odd." Other phonetic signs have been omitted.

[P. 2]